

OLDEST BEE PAPER  
IN AMERICA

# THE WEEKLY BEE JOURNAL

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IN 1861

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY PRODUCERS.

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## BEE JOURNAL

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Advertisements for the next Weekly BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by the Saturday of the previous week.

**Books for Bee-Keepers.**—For prices and descriptions of bee-books, see the second page of this paper.

**All Papers are Stopped** at the expiration of the time paid for, unless requested to be continued.

**When writing to this office on Business,** correspondents must not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter. The editorial and business departments are separate and distinct, and when the business is mixed up with items for publication it often causes confusion. They both may be sent 'n one envelope, but on separate pieces of paper.

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**Bee-Keepers' Convention Hand Book**, by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for the guidance of officers and members of Local Conventions—Model Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society—Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for discussion—List of Premiums for Fairs, etc. Bound in cloth, and suitable for the pocket. Price, 50 cents. Leather 60 cents.

**Why Eat Honey?** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—This Leaflet is intended for distribution in the Bee-keeper's own locality, in order to create a Local Market. Price, 50 cents per 100; 500 copies for \$2.25; 1,000 copies for \$4.00. When 200 or more are ordered at one time, we print on them the honey-producer's name and address FREE.

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**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. ROOT.—Embraces everything pertaining to the care of the Honey-Bee, and is valuable to the more advanced bee-keeper, as well as the beginner. Cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.

**Blessed Bees**, by JOHN ALLEN.—A romance of bee-keeping, full of practical information and enthusiasm. Price, 75c.

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**Dictionary of Practical Apiculture**, by PROF. JOHN PHIN.—This gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, bound in cloth, 50c.

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**Photographs** of Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Baron of Berlepsch, or Dzierzon, 25 c. each.

**Ribbon Badges**, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, 10c. each, or \$8 per 100. Large and elegant ones, with rosette, 50 cents, post-paid, 10 cents.

**Poultryer's Guide**, for treating diseases of Poultry, etc., by C. J. WARD. Price 25c.

**How to Propagate and Grow Fruit**, by Charles A. Green, contains over 50 illustrations and two colored fruit plates. It contains 64 pages. Price, 25 cents.

Previous to the publication of this book, there was no work on the propagation of small and large fruits which could be purchased for less than \$3.00, therefore the masses have been without a guide in this important branch of fruit-growing, and know very little about propagating. The price of the book places it within the reach of all. Further than this, the book gives the latest and most approved methods found in no other publication.

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**The A B C of Carp Culture**, is a neat pamphlet of about 100 pages. It explains the simplest, cheapest and most effective system of carp culture, and being written by Mr. Milton P. Pierce, of Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary of the American Carp Cultural Association, it cannot fail to be of inestimable value to all interested in the "funny tribes." Price, 40 cents.

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**Phenol for the Cure of Foul Brood**.—By Prof. Frank R. Cheshire, of London, England. Price 10 cents; 32 pages.

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923 & 925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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We supply the **American Bee Journal** one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

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and Gleanings in Bee-Culture	.....	3.00
Bee-Keepers' Magazine	.....	3.00
Bee-Keepers' Guide	.....	2.50
Kansas Bee-Keeper	.....	3.00
The Apiculturist	.....	3.00
Canadian Bee-Paper	.....	3.00
The 7 above-named papers	.....	7.50

**THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON**,  
923 & 925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

Vol. XXI. July 29, 1885. No. 30.

## APICULTURAL NEWS ITEMS.

## EDITORIAL AND SELECTED.

**Gen. U. S. Grant**, the great military hero, died last Thursday.

**Honey is good food** and good medicine. Its regular use will ward off doctors' bills. □

"**Basswood** is yielding bountifully with us," says the editor of *Gleanings*, and many reports from different localities seem to indicate the same.

**The Princess Beatrice**, President of the Hants and Isle of Wight Bee-Keepers' Association, was married last Thursday, to the Prince Henry of Battenberg.

**Hot Weather** is now reported all over the country. There is some danger of melting combs. If the bees cluster outside of the hives, it is an indication that they need more room or more ventilation.

**One who suspects** that every man will swindle him, is usually the one who will "peel" you, at the first opportunity. The one who knows that he is not honest, thinks every person has the same disease.

**Colonies Containing Young Queens**, says the *Indiana Farmer*, should be watched closely until after the queen begins to lay. Should the young queen get lost on her bridal trip, give a queen-cell or frame of brood from some other colony at once.

"**This Season's Honey** is fine," says Mr. A. I. Root, and adds: "As yet, we have not heard a word about honey-dew this season; but all of the honey brought in to us has been of excellent quality, both in appearance and taste. If it is true, that our surplus during 1885 is to be free from the honey-dew troubles of 1884, we certainly have one thing to be thankful for, at least."

**Another bee-paper**, containing 12 pages, at \$1.00 a year, has made its appearance. It is to be published monthly at Waco, Texas, by Barton, Forsgard & Barnes. This paper also takes the unwarrantable liberty to use the title—Bee Journal (the legitimate right to the use of which has cost us thousands of dollars). To have a few more papers use that cognomen, will so mix up things that the distinctive name will be lost, and the *steal* complete.

**More Legislation** against bee-keeping has taken place in Waverly, Iowa. Mr. Frank W. Russell has sent us the following ordinance passed on July 7, by the City Council:

SEC. 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep more than ten stands of bees at any time within the platted part of said city of Waverly.

SEC. 2.—That any person or persons who shall violate Section one of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$20.00, and the costs of such trial, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, such person or persons shall be imprisoned until such fine and costs shall have been paid, provided that such imprisonment shall not exceed one day for every 3 and one-third dollars of such fine and costs.

SEC. 3.—That no judgment of conviction under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be pleaded in bar to a subsequent trial for the keeping of such bees on any day subsequent to the date of the former conviction.

SEC. 4.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication according to law.

Mr. Russell says: "If they can make this work, we shall have to make larger hives, and put 2 or 3 swarms in each." Tinkering up bee-legislation is now "all the go," it seems. It is singular how persistent the opposition works at it.

**The Bee-Sheep Controversy.**—Dr. C. C. Miller, in *Gleanings*, makes a good point on the above matter, as the following extract will prove:

"A bona-fide suit has been commenced against a Wisconsin bee-keeper, Mr. S. I. Freeborn, by an owner of sheep, on the ground that the visits of the bees to the pasture ground are detrimental to the sheep. If I am not mistaken, there has been some loss of life among the sheep, and they have not been doing well, and for this damage the bee-keeper is expected pay. It hardly seems possible that any one could be so absurdly unreasonable, in this enlightened age, as to really commence suit on such grounds, for there is no danger of any harm to the sheep from bees, and the bees working on the clover-blossoms will insure a better crop of clover for the future. Furthermore, if a neighbor of mine were sure that bees on his pasture were killing his sheep, how could he prove they were *my* bees? I doubt if I could identify a single bee as my property, if it were working half a mile or even half a rod from the apiary. However we may laugh at the thing as unreasonable, the course of the law is so uncertain that it would not be beyond the range of possibilities for Mr. Freeborn to find the suit go against him, in which case a precedent would be established by which any bee-keeper might find himself subject to blackmail, levied upon him by the owner of any flock of sheep within 3 miles of his apiary. A plan has been started for a "National Union," for the defense in such cases. Either this or some other plan should be adopted, for we are all interested, and I doubt not there will be enough to help bear the expense, so that Mr. Freeborn can afford to continue the suit to a rightful issue."

Mr. A. I. Root adds his testimony in the following language:

"At the time I had the trouble with the cider-mill man, there was talk of prosecution. 'But,' said I, 'my friend, if you commence the suit against me, you will also have to commence one against all other bee-keepers within range,' and I convinced him by showing him bees flying in other directions as well as toward my apiary.

"At other times, when the bees meddled with the preserving and canning business, and the men talked of recompense for their losses, I suggested that every man who kept bees should pay his proportion for the losses. They, however, urged that, as I kept by far the largest number, I ought to pay the greater part of the damages; and may be our friend Freeborn, of Wisconsin, keeps more bees than anybody else in that vicinity."

"**Buckwheat** should be sown now if not already done," says the last *Gleanings*, and then adds this from the *American Agriculturist* with comments as follows:

"Buckwheat is worth at least 75 cents a bushel for feeding, if it is properly fed. It is best ground with corn, as fine as possible, and may be fed with cut hay or straw moistened with water. The seed may be sown early in July. We have found thick seeding the best. At least one bushel per acre should be used. It pays to prepare the ground as well for this crop as for any other, but it is especially useful for the purpose of breaking up an old meadow and preparing it for re-seeding. The sod will be well rotted and the soil mellowed and made ready for a fall grain crop, if this is desired, to be followed by the grass seed the next summer. No other crop (except peas) so well mellowes the ground as buckwheat, and this is precisely the effect required in re-seeding land. Besides this useful purpose, buckwheat is valuable for its grain. It will easily produce 30 or 40 bushels per acre, if well managed, and a bushel of it is worth two bushels of oats of the light sort usually grown, which is largely husk. The crop, too, is put in at times, and harvested at times convenient for the farmer.

"With us, we never get a good crop without sowing phosphate with the buckwheat, by means of an ordinary wheat-drill, with fertilizer attachment. With phosphate, we have had a good yield of honey and grain, on ground that would not yield anything, comparatively, without it. Of course, it may be sown even in our locality as late as the middle of August; but where it is put off so late, there is great danger of losing the grain by frost."

**Stand by the Pursuit.**—The Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Oxford, O., writes as follows concerning the Freeborn suit: "We must all stand by Mr. Freeborn, and give him the support which so just a cause demands. To fail here, is simply to invite ignorant, prejudiced or dishonest men to ruin the bee-industry of the country. If the fund is not large enough, I hold myself personally responsible to pay at least five dollars, in addition to membership fees."

Mr. James Heddon says we ought to have 2,000 members to the "Union" within the next month. Yes; we ought to have them, and if bee-keepers wake up to the matter before it is too late, they will run up the membership into the thousands very soon! Do not wait for one another. We have to work now, if we would enjoy the fruits of our labors hereafter, in peace. When poor man, like Mr. Langstroth, offers an extra \$5.00 rather than to have "the Freeborn suit" decided against bee-keeping, thousands of bee-keepers who have grown richer by reason of his inventive genius, should awake to the danger now before us, and cause a rush to the rescue that would strike terror into the opposers, and crown our labors with victory. Where are the valiant ones? Stand by your guns; to desert now is treason! Victory is within our grasp, if we can have the numbers and dollars to command the situation.

**The Western N. Y. and Northern Pa. Bee-Keepers' Association** will meet at Salamanca, N. Y., in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sept. 1 and 2, 1885. **A. D. Jacobs, Sec.**

**The Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Association** will hold a basket picnic at the apiary of Mr. Miles Morton, at Groton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1885. All bee-keepers, with their families, are cordially invited to be present. **W. H. Beach, Sec.**

**The next meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association** will be held at Rock City, Ills., on Aug. 25, 1885. **J. Stewart, Sec.**

# QUEENBEES

WITH

REPLIES by Prominent Aplarists.

## Getting Drone-Eggs.

**Query, No. 91.**—I wish to rear some queens in August; can I get a queen to lay drone-eggs by putting a frame of drone comb in the middle of the brood-chamber of a strong colony in that month?—S. H.

**PROF. A. J. COOK** says: "I think any very strong colony that is breeding can be incited to breed drones by stimulative feeding and crowding, at any season. I have never failed, and I have tried it often in August and September."

**G. M. DOOLITTLE** answers: "Generally; but if honey is scarce, you may have to feed the colony for a few days. To keep drones late in the season, I give such eggs and drone-brood to a queenless colony, when they will be preserved."

**CHAS. DADANT & SON** reply: "Yes, especially if you feed in a scarcity of honey. But your drones should be reared before you rear the queens, as it takes them much longer to mature."

**JAMES HEDDON** remarks: "Yes, if you have a honey-flow of more or less quantity, or if you feed a little each evening."

**DR. C. C. MILLER** says: "Yes. If honey is not yielding, feed."

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON** answers: "Select an old queen—put drone-comb in the center of the brood-nest, and feed liberally."

**J. E. POND, JR.**, replies: "The desired end can ordinarily be accomplished by so doing. It will be well unless in a locality where honey is gathered during that month, to feed a small quantity of diluted honey or sugar syrup each day regularly. Failure will sometimes result, no matter how much care is taken."

**G. W. DEMAREE** remarks: "You may, and you may not, and you will find that the 'may not' will occur oftener than the 'may.' According to my experience, you cannot depend on that way of securing drones—it is too uncertain. A better way is to preserve plenty of good drones by transferring drone-larvae to your nursing colonies at the close of the swarming season, or at such time as the bees begin in earnest to expel the drones. The nursing colonies should be fed regularly, or they may rebel against the presence of so many consumers."

**DR. G. L. TINKER** says: "It would probably be too late to put a drone-comb in any colony as late as August, with a view to drone-brood, except the queen be old and about to fail. Colonies having young queens fecundated early in the season, can usually be depended upon to rear drones in the latter part of July. Placing drone-comb in the center of brood-nest, steady feeding of any di-

luted sweet, when nectar is not coming in freely, tends to the object desired."

## Hiving Swarms.

**Query, No. 92.**—In hiving either one or two swarms upon the old stand or in a new location, is it safe, by removing the queen or queens, to let a strange virgin or laying queen go in with the swarm?—J. W.

**G. M. DOOLITTLE** replies: "A swarm having a laying queen will not accept a virgin queen without 'raising a rumpus' if such change is made, and sometimes they act nearly as badly if any change of the queen is made. It is not safe, as a rule, to change the queens in swarms, unless two or more swarms cluster together, and then they often 'hug' a strange queen."

**DR. G. L. TINKER** says: "In the case of after-swarms, it is perfectly safe to change the queens in hiving, but not with prime-swarms."

**CHAS. DADANT & SON** answer: "This is a doubtful case; it sometimes succeeds, and sometimes not. It is more likely to succeed in a good honey season."

**J. E. POND, JR.**, remarks: "Not absolutely; the plan succeeds at times and fails at other times. No plan has yet been devised by which a virgin queen (or in fact any queen) can be introduced with absolute safety."

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON** replies: "I have never tried it, but I should consider it a hazardous experiment; especially so with a virgin queen."

**PROF. A. J. COOK** answers: "That it would generally succeed there is no doubt; that it would surely be successful, I would not dare affirm."

**JAMES HEDDON** says: "No."

**G. W. DEMAREE** replies: "When hiving a swarm on the old stand, you may substitute the mother-bee with a strange laying queen, or with a virgin queen, and you will succeed, as a general rule; but you may expect to find occasional exceptions to the rule. It will fail too often for practical purposes if the swarm is given a new location. The least disturbance or dissatisfaction will send the swarm whirling back home."

## Rearing Queens for Italianizing.

**Query, No. 93.**—My bees are all pure Italians, and all my neighbors for miles around have either blacks or hybrids, so that it is impossible for me to Italianize my bees, they being all kept in box-hives, and therefore having a great many drones in the summer season. How can I, in rearing queens for my own use, get them purely fecundated? and what would be the best season to rear such queens?—Riverside, N. J.

**JAMES HEDDON** answers: "The practical plan which I would advise, is to rear large numbers of drones in your own apiary, and unless your neighbor bee-keepers are very close by, you will find that most queens mate close to their hives, and when one is impurely mated, supersede her, and try again. Rear queens during the natural queen-rearing season."

**PROF. A. J. COOK** says: "I can only suggest the stimulation early,

and by adding capped brood to the best colonies. Get them very strong, so as to secure drones and queen-cells before other colonies in your neighborhood possess them. In this case you would rear your queens very early."

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON** replies: "Try confining the drones and young queens until after the black drones of your neighbor's have finished their mid-day flight; then allow them to fly. If you rear an abundance of drones, at least one-half of your queens would probably be purely-mated if no precautions were taken. Rear the queens in warm weather; if little or no honey is coming in, feed the colonies which are building the queen-cells."

**CHAS. DADANT & SON** remark: "Breed drones plentifully in one or two hives, then put those colonies in the cellar together with those containing the virgin queens, on the day of their expected flight, and take them out about 4 p. m., when other drones have stopped flying; place them in the full sunshine, and the queens and drones will then be very likely to go out and mate purely."

**DR. C. C. MILLER** says: "This is a difficult thing. You may partially succeed by rearing queens and drones very early or late in the season."

**G. W. DEMAREE** advises thus: "Induce some colonies to rear early drones by inserting some drone-cells in the center of the brood-nest; then rear some early queens. In this way you will get them properly mated, as queens do not go a great distance from home when on the wedding flight in the early spring. Then again late in the season—having preserved plenty of drones in the manner described in my answer to Query No. 91, you may rear a lot of queens with reasonable expectation of having them mated at home, as there will be very few drones, except those you have, in your vicinity."

**G. M. DOOLITTLE** replies: "While early spring or in the fall (when you can have Italian drones with no drones from the box-hives), will give you pure queens, yet such times, in my opinion, will not give as good queens as those reared under the swarming impulse in May, June, and July. For myself, I prefer good queens impurely mated, to poor queens with pure Italian blood."

**J. E. POND, JR.**, says: "There are two ways by which it can be done, as a rule, viz: Keep both queens and drones confined to the hive till the blacks have done flying for the day, say till 4 or 4.30 p. m.; or rear no queens till after the black drones are killed off in late summer. Neither of these methods are very satisfactory, however, and one is about as easy and safe as the other. I am in just the situation of the querist, and I find it far the cheaper way to purchase queens from a reliable breeder."

**DR. G. L. TINKER** answers: "Under such circumstances, the method I am now pursuing to get queens mated with certain drones is adva-

ble, and is as follows : Rear the queens now and introduce them to 3-frame nuclei; when 3 or 4 days old, take them to a locality where there are no bees within 2 or 3 miles, or even a mile will answer; take along a strong nucleus containing a lot of selected drones and a quantity of unsealed brood; place strips of wood between the top-bars of the frames, and then wedge up with a thin wedge on one side, which will let in enough air at the top. The entrance, which is simply a one-inch auger-hole, is covered with wire-cloth. So prepared, I place 20 or 30 in a lumber wagon containing a little hay in the bottom; they may be transferred thus with safety, 5 miles or so, in the evening. After 10 days, they may be hauled back with the certainty that 9 out of 10 are mated as desired."

Quinby or Grimm, he could only hope to build up his apiary again, if favored by a succession of favored seasons.

We have had some very calamitous seasons since movable frames began to be extensively used, but by those who know their business, how quickly are such losses repaired. Although not very often referred to, this power of speedy recuperation is one of the greatest benefits which come from the control of the combs. Nearly every empty comb can be utilized for the bees, especially since the era of sending queens by mail and purchasing bees by the pound; and even if he has lost all his colonies, no one need call himself a bankrupt bee-keeper, but in a single favorable season may hear again the cheerful hum of industry in hives no longer desolate and silent. The change so speedily effected seems almost like a resurrection of the dead!

But it takes time, even with the best management, to secure such results, and just here comes a new element which must be taken into account. Nothing is so acceptable to the bee-moth as combs with no bees to protect them; the older the combs, and the better in all respects for the bees, the better too for the moth, and the great question is, how with the least trouble can these empty combs be saved? Hang them up in some light and dry place, carefully separated so that they nowhere touch each other, and sulphur them from time to time. Most of you know by heart this old, old story, and many of you only to neglect what requires so much care and never waits upon any procrastinator. You need not be told that eternal vigilance is the price which must be paid if we would save empty combs for the bees.

Columella said nearly two thousand years ago: "This business [bee-keeping] demands *maximam fidilitatem* [the greatest fidelity], which since it is the rarest of qualities," etc. It is just as hard to find it now as then, but we never needed it more, and I proceed to tell those who are conscious that they are weak in this matter, how "without money and without price" they may secure it. The facts which I shall now give are recorded in my private journal, and have been often told to bee-keepers, some of whom will, no doubt, remember them as given by me many years ago. Within a year or two my methods have been given in part to bee-keepers by some German apiarist—and how much do we owe to our German friends, among whom Dzierzon stands first.

I extract now word for word from my Journal, Vol. I, under date of July 8, 1864:

"*Spiders* I count as friends. Last season I put away small frames of comb under a box, and the spiders kept them free from moths; this year I had a number of hives with combs, but no bees, and they have guarded them well! Where a spider has her web, there it will be safe to keep empty combs."

I will now explain more fully how I came to find the spider's value to the bee-keeper. A nucleus with a choice imported Italian queen, was placed on

an empty box-hive laid on its side upon the ground, with its cavity facing the north, to protect its contents from the sun. In this cavity I put quite a number of frames with choice combs to be given from time to time to the nucleus, when frames of brood for queen-rearing were taken from it, I expected that some at least of these combs would be visited by the bee-moth, but examining each comb as I took it from the old box, I found no signs that they had injured them. This surprised me much, until I saw, when I came to the further end of the box, a spider's web with its occupant and many proofs of the kind of work that had been done—(all unknown to me)—in the shape of skeletons of bee-moth and other insects suspended in that web.

It was not until the next year that I reaped any great benefit from seeing the handiwork of this spider. Dec. 30, 1863, the weather at Oxford, Ohio, was quite mild for a winter day, the mercury ranging at about 42°, the day being misty and threatening rain. At 5:30 p. m. my thermometer was 42°. The wind began to rise, and at 6:30 p. m., the record was 32°; 7:30 p. m., 22°; 10:30 p. m., 8°. Jan. 1, 1864, 7 a. m., 16° below zero, with a gale of wind. What soldier who camped out that day will ever forget it? In our apiary were many weak colonies, wintered only because we could then sell every tested queen we could spare in the spring, for from \$10 to \$20. Nearly every one of these weak colonies was dead when I examined them after nearly two weeks of unusually cold weather. The hives with their empty combs were piled up against the north side of the barn, and shut up only enough to exclude mice. It was quite late in the spring before my health allowed me to give them any attention, and my son was absent in the army. But I was able to use every comb in my various operations. The spiders had taken possession of them, and the bee-moth had no chance. Had I closed the hives so tightly that the moth could not have got in them, I should in all probability have lost most of the empty combs. The odor of such hives attracts the moth, and if she cannot enter them, she will lay her eggs in the most convenient cracks and crevices for her progeny to get access to their proper food. It is much easier for a spider to entrap the moth, then it is for her to catch her larva when once they have burrowed into the combs? I prefer, therefore, to give the moth the freest possible admission, consistent with excluding mice, to all hives with empty combs.

Solomon says: "The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in king's palaces." And she is very fond of making her hunting grounds in the combs of our queen's palaces when no longer under the protection of the bees! But we need trust nothing, even to her alacrity to volunteer in our service. In our barns and woodsheds can always be found in autumn and early spring a supply of those white bags in which the provident mother so nicely tucks up, as in the softest

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**Explanatory.**—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark (O) indicates that the apiarist is located near the centre of the State named: ♂ north of the centre; ♀ south; ♂ east; ♀ west; and this ♂ northeast; ♀ northwest; ♂ southeast; and ♀ southwest of the centre of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

### SPIDERS AND EMPTY COMBS.

Spiders are one of the Bee-Keepers' best friends to preserve empty combs from the Ravages of the Bee-Moth.

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH.

Never since the introduction of movable frames has there been, in our country, a greater mortality among bees, than during the last winter and spring. Before the use of these frames, to most bee-keepers such losses were irreparable. How often by natural swarming did the old-fashioned bee-keeper, when a few good seasons came in succession, make such a success in the business, as convinced him that a given sum of money invested in bees, paid better than anything else? But sooner or later comes the bad year—when most, and perhaps all of his colonies are lost—his golden dreams vanish, and in most cases he abandons the pursuit in disgust, having nothing to show for his investment but some empty hives, extra nice indeed for kindling wood, and some combs of value only for their wax. Was he one of the kind who have little use in their vocabulary for the word failure? Being able to make but little if any use of his old combs, he painfully waited upon the seasons, and unless he had in him the making of another

silken cradles, her eggs to be developed in due time by the increasing warmth of the season. Put a single one of these so-called "spider bags" into each hive with empty combs, and be no more anxious about them—you have got "without money and without price" that vigilant fidelity so indispensable in this matter. The spider is now your very good friend. She mounts guard over your combs, and will protect them from the moth until the last one has found its proper place with your bees.

I regret that this information was not given long ago to the bee-keeping world. It was intended to appear years ago in the revision which I hoped to make of my work on the "Hive and Honey-Bee." I specially regret that I could not give it last spring when it would have been of so much greater service. But it is only within a very short time that I have recovered sufficiently from my old head trouble to take any interest in bees, or to write on any thing connected with them. With gratitude to our Heavenly Father, "who forgiveth all our iniquities, and healeth all our diseases," and with hearty good-will to all bee-keepers at home and abroad, I sign myself their friend.

L. L. LANGSTROTH.  
Oxford, Ohio, July 1, 1885.

N. B.—July 7, 1885. I have just taken from a loft over my woodshed some old combs of the kind that the moth loves, and that have lain there in an open nucleus box since 1874! They have not been molested, and the spider webs adhering to them tell in short the whole of this long story. L. L.

[The foregoing article was put "in type" on July 8th, but it was "withheld" till now by agreement with Mr. Langstroth, and proofs were sent to him, so that it might appear simultaneously in several bee-papers.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

### Making Honey—Good Honey Season.

C. THEILMANN.

Every bee-keeper in the land should help to create light to disperse the darkness which prevails in a large majority of people who are not acquainted with the honey-bee and its work. I have just read the following in the *Acker und Garten-bau Zeitung*, of Milwaukee, Wis., for June 15, 1885:

"A mercantile house in Boston makes artificial honey, also the comb, and brings it into market for prime American honey. The combs are made of paraffine wax, and the honey is a mixture of very thick glucose and a little good honey. The mixture is filled in the cells and sealed up by passing a hot iron over the cells. A large quantity of this product has already been shipped to Europe."

Such a statement as the above is more serious than funny to the honey-producers, as it will do their business great injury. This has undoubtedly resulted from Prof. Wiley's lie, and

he should be prosecuted for it, which is probably the only way to stop its circulation in the newspapers, and at the same time enlighten the public and the editors who copy such ignorance. It is altogether impossible to seal a honey-comb with a hot iron to make it look anything like the sealing of the bees. I would like to see the person or machine that can make the comb.

We have had very fine weather for bees since May 12, and for the past two weeks white clover has yielded well. The basswood trees are just beginning to open their buds, which look healthy, and are heavily laden. Swarming has been lively for the past ten days, nearly all of my colonies having swarmed once, and that is all I want to have them swarm. Most of the new colonies are working in the boxes on the old stands.

Theilmanton, Minn., July 7, 1885.

[They locate this stupid lie alternately in Chicago, New York, and Boston—anywhere to give it a new start at rolling.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

### Is the Pollen Theory Proven True?

S. A. SHUCK.

The arguments presented in favor of the "pollen theory" are too indefinite. Mr. Heddon's experiments are the only features in this discussion that appear as facts in favor of this theory; yet, to the careful reader, these apparent facts are only circumstantial proofs of the pollen theory, and simply demonstrate a self-evident fact—that bees cannot discharge pollen when they eat none.

It has been claimed that pollen is the cause of bee-diarrhea, because it contains nitrogen. Mr. Heddon, on page 393, evidently refers to this, where he defines nitrogen as "bee-bread;" and where he requests me to get all the nitrogen (pollen) out of my bees and combs before trying my "diluted-syrup-feeding experiment." But when we take into consideration Mr. H.'s third statement—"all diarrhetic excreta is mainly pollen"—we have nitrogen represented as being pollen or bee-bread, which is too gross an article to be represented as nitrogen.

If the advocates of the pollen theory wish to have it understood that the nitrogenous element of pollen is the basis of their theory, well and good; if they wish it understood that pollen, from its coarseness as an element of food, is the cause of bee-diarrhea, all right; or, if they wish to combine these two features, there will be no objections, but let us not have this matter "mixed up" any longer.

It has never been shown that nitrogen is in any way deleterious to bees, and until it is so proven, this nitrogenous plea will appear to be a sort of hallucination and not argument. While Mr. Heddon has thought it expedient to define bee-diarrhea in certain directions, there has been no

line drawn prescribing the diarrhetic condition as it approaches a normal or healthful discharge, thus leaving the impression that all excreta containing pollen is of a diarrhetic character. In fact, Mr. Heddon's third statement, "all diarrhetic excreta is mainly pollen," tends to show that the more pollen the more positive the case of diarrhea.

One of the most formidable features in opposition to the pollen theory, and especially opposed to the supposed deleterious effects of the nitrogenous element found in pollen, is that many colonies wintering on natural food, and in as fine condition as the very best, show a larger per cent. of pollen in their excreta than those suffering most severely from diarrhea. The excreta of bees wintering in such fine condition, is nicely illustrated by Prof. Cook, on page 391 of *Gleanings*. The indefinite situation of the "pollen theory," thus shown, leaves it too much like the scriptural illustration of the "house built upon the sand."

I see no features in Mr. Heddon's argument, in reply to my article on page 362, that cannot be met fairly and easily; but such contention is only a battle of words, and requires too much time and space to accomplish the desired end. As it is my intention to present sufficient facts and arguments in this article to crush the pollen theory as it now stands, I will omit any further consideration of Mr. Heddon's reply to me, more than is necessary to make this article clear to the reader.

For myself, or any one, to argue that because bees have been wintered in any and all kinds of receptacles, situations and weather, proves or disproves the pollen theory, is simply begging the question. But if I can show that large apiaries are being wintered on natural stores, one year after another, and that, too, in communities where from 50 to 75 per cent. of the bees of other apiaries are lost, during severe winters, I wish to ask, what more is necessary?

The pollen theory is represented as being substantiated by the various arguments and experiments of its advocates who claim that pollen is the prime cause of bee-diarrhea, while other features are represented as being secondary causes, hastening the deleterious effects of pollen; thus virtually holding the position that the escape from bee-diarrhea where bees are retained on natural stores, is purely accidental, and that bee-diarrhea is the inevitable result sooner or later. Such a position is substantiated when there cannot be a single instance of successful wintering on natural stores found on record; and it cannot be substantiated sooner than this, from the fact that a single instance of successful wintering from year to year, divests all opposing arguments and experiments of their intended virtue, by holding all the truths within its own grasp. This single instance of successful wintering, simply shows that all the requirements of success are met; and the successful wintering of one thousand or ten thousand apiaries would not

add a single truth, more than to show that all had met the same conditions.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, on page 309 of *Gleanings*, says: "Well, my friends, packing or something, has again enabled Cyula Linswik and her sister to successfully winter their entire apiary of 61 colonies. Please do not say it is locality, because nearly all the other bees in that vicinity are dead." On page 373 of *Gleanings*, Mr. A. H. K. Blood, of Massachusetts, says: "Our home apiary has wintered as usual, without loss."

In the past ten years we have lost bees twice. One winter they had a short supply of honey, and as we were away from home, about one-fourth of them starved; at another time we tried to winter several small colonies which should have been united. These two experiments are all we need." On the same page of *Gleanings*, Mr. H. R. Boardman, of Ohio, says: "My bees are in a prosperous condition.

I have three large apiaries to care for and look after, with at present but one assistant; this I am sure will be a sufficient apology for not trying to add one more to the voluminous list of articles on wintering. Yes, I wintered my bees in spite of honey-dew. Not only had I thousands of pounds of it in the winter stores, but I fed up several colonies upon it after taking away every thing and giving them only empty frames or foundation, and these without exception wintered in perfect condition as well as the very best."

I mention the above three instances of successful wintering because they are convenient and to the point, and are widely separated from each other, embracing both out-door and in-door wintering; (many more could be mentioned). Some apiarists have boasted of their success with only sugar syrup; in the face of the foregoing statements, the instances of wintering on sugar stores only show that such apiarists have met the conditions necessary to successful wintering, and their success does not add one whit in favor of the "pollen theory." Instances like those mentioned above, cannot in the least be considered accidental, embracing a period of years which includes at least two (1880-1 and 1884-5) of the most disastrous winters on bees on record.

Notwithstanding Mr. Heddon's statements in reply to my article, "they come through the winter in nice condition, with almost no air at all," and "they die of diarrhea, in dry repositories, with the best of ventilation," we find that those who winter bees with a success unprecedented by any of the advocates of the "pollen theory," do so by securing to their bees an abundance of ventilation. Mr. Boardman puts his bees into winter quarters, without bottom-boards to the hives, about Nov. 15, and takes them out about April 15. The success of this well-known apiarist, during the past winter of unparalleled severity on bees, with the poorest of all stores, (if we except glucose), and his hundreds of prosperous colonies set at naught the last vestige of experiment and argument in favor of the

"pollen theory," and severs the last thread of truth in its support; thus crushing at a single blow, a theory that has cost the bee-keepers of America hundreds of dollars, occupied space enough in our most prominent apicultural periodicals to constitute a volume larger than any work extant on apicultural science, and for the glory of which eminent men in the science and art of apiculture have clamored. Bee-keepers, I am sorry, but "truth must and will prevail."

Liverpool, Ills.

#### American Agriculturist. Management of Bees During August.

L. C. ROOT.

Bee-keepers are liable to make a mistake at this season, either in supplying their colonies with surplus boxes, or extracting honey too late. We should keep in mind the conditions of successful wintering. I am fully convinced that the cause of the heavy losses in bees during the winter, may be found in the conditions produced by securing too large a yield of surplus honey, and too little attention to proper preparation for wintering. The gain in quantity of honey secured is much less than the resulting loss sustained in bees. If the colonies store late in the season, more honey than is required for wintering, the combs containing it can easily be removed, and preserved for use when needed in the spring. This late-gathered honey, which is usually of poor quality, if properly used, will be found, as a rule, to be worth more to the bee-keeper than will be realized for it when sold. Much might be written upon the great need of obtaining less honey than usual, and the importance of making every effort to produce only that which is fine in quality, and in the best marketable shape.

The honey market has become much unsettled; this is largely the result of a great effort on the part of bee-keepers to secure large yields of poorly cured honey, both in the extracted form and in the comb, partly sealed in scantily filled boxes. What the honey market of the future is to be, will depend greatly upon the action of the bee-keepers. We must first perform our own part well in producing a standard article, after which we may make reasonable demands of the trade. Having brought our products up to a proper standard, let us make suitable effort to bring them into notice. Well arranged exhibits at our county Fairs will do much towards establishing a profitable home trade, which is of great importance to every bee-keeper. We have injured ourselves by neglecting to create such a home market. The custom of sending our honey from all quarters to the New York market, has done more to injure our industry than any other one thing. If every bee-keeper would realize the truth of this statement, and do his part in establishing a home trade for a higher grade of honey, we should soon have

as firm a market for our various products as do producers in other branches of agriculture.

Mohawk, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

#### Wind-Breaks for Apiaries.

W. H. STEWART.

On the evening of July 8, a terrific wind-storm passed through a portion of our county, doing much damage to buildings, fences, orchards, etc., and among other damages done, we are informed that "Mr. J. C. Hatch had all his bee-hives turned over, and fences and orchard entirely blown down."

I have kept bees several years where I now live, on quite a high knoll, and exposed to the northwest winds that sometimes come very heavy; I have always been fearful that my hives would be blown over, and my bees ruined, and for this reason I have kept several heavy stones on the hives, which I must lift off and on again, every time that there is anything done with the bees. This makes much hard work, especially for an old man who is somewhat crippled with rheumatism; and many times it has made my poor, old, lame back almost cry.

I am not informed whether Mr. Hatch saved any of his bees or not, but it does seem to me that a wind that would turn over a hive would keep it rolling until all the combs would be mashed, and the colony completely ruined. Because of this danger, I have tried to devise some plan to hold the hives firmly, without the use of those heavy rocks; but I failed to hit on anything as yet, that appears like much of an improvement. Cannot some one give in the BEE JOURNAL a cheap, practical and effectual plan? I have sometimes thought of building a tight board-fence on the west side of the hives, but my yard is only 132 feet wide, and it would be necessary to build several of these wind-breaks running parallel with each other, to accommodate or protect all the hives, which make several rows across the yard.

I work my hives on the "tiering-up plan," as I like to have the honey remain in the hive until it is all capped over and well cured; I get a much better quality of honey in that way. It is sometimes necessary to tier up the hives three, and even four deep, in order to keep plenty of empty combs in some sections, while the older honey is being capped in other parts. I find that during the basswood flow (which is now in its height) the bees store honey very rapidly if we give them plenty of empty combs, but if we give them no new combs until all they have are completely capped, the work of storing goes on slowly during the completion of the work on the one set of combs. The capping and curing can be done for many combs after the honey-flow slacks up a little. I work all for extracted honey. I think that working for comb honey is wasting much time

and labor, of both ourselves and the bees.

My hives are the same depth as the Langstroth hive, and I now have some of them four stories high, and it makes me tremble every time we get a high wind, although I have 100 pounds of stone on them, and the hives full of honey. If they were blown over and rolled down the hill, it would ruin me, sure! I hope to read of some good plans in future numbers of the BEE JOURNAL, for protection of apiaries against the high winds.

Orion, ♀ Wis., July 17, 1885.

For the American Bee Journal.

### "Driving Bees," Empty Combs, etc.

J. H. ANDRE.

I have read in the BEE JOURNAL of several experiments in driving bees; some have succeeded well and some have not. Now, let us take it for granted that the colony to be operated on is in a box-hive (if it was not, I suppose it would be divided), well filled with bees and honey; such being the case, if boxes are put on in two or three days they will be filled with bees. Take off the boxes and set them aside, holes down, so the bees cannot get out; smoke the hive, turn it over, place the new hive on top of it, and drum out the bees; put the new hive in the place of the old one, and move the old one away, putting back the boxes containing the bees. In doing it that way, the drumming may be thorough to make sure of the queen, and there will be enough bees in the boxes to take care of the brood, if they do not desert it.

It is an easy matter, with a little practice, to put foundation in a box-hive. Cut it the Simplicity or Langstroth size, half or three-quarters of an inch longer than the hive is wide, turn it up at both ends and one side, wax the hive well, place the first piece one inch from the side of the hive, pressing the turned part down solid, and place the next sheet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from it. A wide, thin board held down straight and solid will help get the foundation in straight, and a thin narrow one well wetted will press the last pieces in.

Driven swarms usually have a laying queen, and a colony prepared for in this way will do well if driven late in the season. Cut two sticks that will just reach across the hive, press them down until they just touch the foundation crosswise, stick them fast and nail them through the outside of the hive.

### USING EMPTY COMBS.

I used frames of brood to build up a weak, queenless colony, from a strong one that had been hived on full combs, and about the time the brood began to hatch, I examined it, and found it full of channels made by worms; it looked clean and neat with sealed brood on both sides when given to the weak colony. The eggs of the moth must have been in the comb when the queen laid the eggs. Of

course the combs had been given poor care, but I supposed that they would be cleaned out before the queens would lay eggs in the cells containing them. If that is the way empty combs turn out, I want no more of them, but will prefer foundation. I notice a mistake in my article on page 440. The side-pieces of the frames should be  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and the hive is a hanging-frame hive; that is why the cross is put in.

### SQUEEZING BEE-STINGS.

Mr. E. M. Coombs, page 444, is quite right about squeezing out the poison when stung by bees. I have practiced the plan for 20 years. If one gets out blood or water, no bad effects will follow; if the blood will not start, prick it at once and start it in that way. If it is on the back of the hand where it may be reached by the lips, suck it hard, and the poison will be nearly all drawn out. If this is practiced on some persons when stung on the face or neck, shutting the teeth on a small fold of skin will save much suffering, and perhaps in some cases it may save life.

Lockwood, ♀ N. Y.

Prairie Farmer.

### Sweet Clover, Storing Honey, etc.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

The linden is now in full bloom, and to-day the bees are holding high carnival. The dry, hot wind of yesterday was followed by gentle showers in the evening, during the night, and this morning. All nature is refreshed and adorned in holiday attire. The bloom of white clover will be prolonged by the recent rain, and sweet clover will stool out abundantly; the latter is greatly on the increase in this locality, and wherever it once gains a foothold, it is sure to be found blooming, year after year, when other flowers are scarce.

Bees now need very careful attention, and every effort ought to be made to have them secure as much white honey as possible. As fast as sections are sealed, remove them, lest their delicate whiteness be impaired by the travel of the bees. Every unsealed cell will leak, cause stickiness, and be an abomination to all who may handle the honey. Where one-pound sections are used, remove the sealed ones and put those nearly completed in their place. If the honey-flow slackens, do not enlarge the surplus space, but as fast as sealed sections are removed, and those partly filled put in their place, confine the bees to them; and thus, if possible, have them finished, for comb partly filled is of little value.

When honey is removed from a hive, put it where it will cure; if it is in moist cellars, it will get watery, ooze from the cells, and be a nuisance. After trying different rooms and cellars, I meet with best success in a hot, airy room. Some bee-keepers construct a room or house with the southern exposure of glass, to insure heat, and have it well ventilated. If

the conditions are perfect, the honey will not ooze from the cells, but be dry and free from drip. Others again claim success in keeping honey in a cool, airy place. Localities no doubt differ in this respect, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere, and other causes not explained.

If bees having a queen are shut in a box, and put into a dark place for 48 hours, they will remain. In forming nuclei where frames of bees and brood are taken, the old bees return home, not leaving enough for the nuclei. A poor queen could be used in forming many nuclei, for as soon as the bees are located, she may be removed, and a queen-cell given them. The other day some bees were clustered on the outside of a hive, and wishing to form a nucleus, I took two diminutive frames of comb belonging to a hive, in which a queen had been imported, and dipped up a quantity of bees. I put these frames into the little hive with a sealed queen-cell, and shut them up in the dark in the cellar; after two days I set them outdoors where I wished them to stand, and the bees remained. When the queen is fertile and laying, she can be introduced into any hive where a queen is needed, giving them a queen-cell. Bees accept other queen-cells, even when they have queen-cells of their own.

Peoria, Ills., July 6, 1885.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Direct Introduction of Queens.

S. SIMMINS, (75—100).

In all large apiaries, conducted solely as a means of profit, the point to be aimed at is, "How to perform all operations with the greatest economy of time, labor, and material;" hence in regard to one item in particular, which I have under consideration at present, the subject of queen-introduction, has been made a special study by myself for a number of years. The caging process retards egg-laying, and occupies too much time, especially where queens are shifted in the same yard. Feeling the need of some alteration, I experimented in several directions, but it was not until 1880 that I succeeded in establishing a system which enabled me to insert queens into any hive at the same operation the original one was removed, and no notice was taken of the change. The new queen was inserted on a comb of honey and brood, surrounded by a number of her own attendants, and the plan was suggested to my mind by the fact that two or more colonies could be safely united by intermixing their respective combs, while the bees remained clustering on them, when the one queen left by the operator, would be accepted as sovereign of all.

For two whole seasons I continued to experiment in the same direction, and out of a large number of introductions during that time, not one failure occurred. One queen was actually removed during 1881 to more than six different hives, so each turn

she was accompanied by fresh bees. In other instances queens were exchanged by this "comb method," and no accident resulted. I therefore concluded to make the matter public, and described the method in the *British Bee Journal* for September, 1882, and on receiving the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for Dec. 13, 1882, I found that its editor had honored me by copying the article entire, and later (July 16, 1884) he gave an extract, probably from my pamphlet, which has been the means of inducing my one opponent here, to again assail my position, after he had already been allowed to have the last word. This gentleman has made a miserable failure in each of his attempts, and quoted from two correspondents of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* who had failed at their first trial, hoping thereby to strengthen his position; but his statements were such that in the following numbers of the *British Bee Journal*, several correspondents expressed astonishment at his failure, and each described how he had succeeded in following my practice.

Mr. A. Gresh, on page 521 of the *BEE JOURNAL* for 1884, was needlessly impatient because he failed once, and that at his first and only trial with a fertile worker colony. I assure him that so far I have cured every case of fertile workers, with no farther trouble than inserting a comb of brood and bees, with the queen parading unconcernedly among them. Mr. Gresh should not give up because of one failure; but "try again!" He will yet succeed, and then can tell us the plan is at least as certain as caging, while the time and labor saved is considerable. Permit me to make the same remark to Mr. E. A. Morgan, who, on page 588 of the *BEE JOURNAL* for 1884, stated that he was certain the process would fail. In three instances he failed, and is "satisfied that *no queen* was ever accepted in *that way* by a colony in a normal condition." He thus ignores the fact that I have succeeded with colonies under all conditions. Let him read the following statements by bee-keepers whose names are well known to him:

When reviewing my pamphlet in *Gleanings* for March, 1883, Mr. A. I. Root said that with one exception he had met with continued success by the same process. Again in that same periodical for 1884, page 805, Mr. O. O. Poppleton shows how he succeeded "24 times out of 26." Mr. Doolittle, on page 775 of the *BEE JOURNAL* for 1882, stated that he "did not lose one in twenty" by this plan. In the *British Bee Journal* for 1884, page 417, Mr. Joseph E. Pond, Jr., writes thus: "Others this side the water complain of failures in using the method; some of them being successful bee-keepers. It may be, however, that they made the attempt with no desire to succeed. However that may be, I have succeeded with it beyond my expectations, and for the life of me, I cannot see why any one can make a failure of it."

At the time Mr. Root received my pamphlet, he stated that the process

was not by any means new, as he had used the same means of introduction. Again, it seems probable that the statement by Mr. Doolittle, on page 775 of the *BEE JOURNAL* for 1882, (though three months after my article in the *British Bee Journal*), was made while he was unaware of my own experiments, as it was not until the following issue that the letter, copied from the *British Bee Journal* of September, 1882, appeared.

When I first recorded my experience (September, 1882), I had seen no statements relating to this method of introduction, and, therefore, considered that I was the originator of the same, and so I called it "The Simmins' Method of Direct Introduction." However, as Mr. Root thinks differently, perhaps he, Mr. Doolittle, or some others will satisfactorily prove that the process had previously been made public as a system. Then I shall be willing to withdraw my own name, and call it, say, "The comb method," or as otherwise may be corrected.

Though some few have failed, and these at first attempts, I am convinced from my own experience, and the evidence of prominent bee-keepers given above, that so far no better plan of introduction has been offered, considering that not a moment of time is lost, while frequently the queen is so little disturbed that she continues her duties throughout the operation.

As it is my wish that all who desire to try shall succeed as well as I have done, I append the following: In manipulating, use smoke as under ordinary conditions; not on any account to excess. Never handle the queen, or cause her to become restless by any carelessness on your part. The comb to be inserted with queen and bees, should not be taken from one part of the apiary to another openly in the hand; nevertheless let it be carried in a nucleus hive, or comb-box having no lid, so the bees may be exposed to the light and air. The colony to receive the queen should first have its combs parted to give ample room to insert the queen-comb without crushing, or the bees "brushing" each other; let the whole surface of the frames be exposed to the light while obtaining the nucleus, then insert the same and close the hive at once. When no honey has been coming in, feed over night the colonies to be operated upon.

With regard to a queen, with attendants received from a distance, let them stand for a day or two near the full colony before being united to it; and in the case of a queen with few attendants and no combs, place such on a comb of hatching brood in a warm room, at first confined, and later, stood out as before. The comb of the brood to be taken, by preference, from the hive the queen is to preside over; the original queen is not to be removed until the introduction takes place. No time is lost by waiting a few days, as the queen, after her journey, would lay no sooner if placed at once in a very powerful colony.

Brighton, England.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Beating Tin-Pails and Brass-Kettles.

A. H. WALLBRIDGE, JR.

Every one at all accustomed to bees, knows the utter absurdity of beating tin-pans and brass-kettles when bees are swarming. This, wise bee-keepers know is useless, and if any purpose be served by it, it would rather be to cause their departure by fright, than to cause them to alight and cluster, as is generally supposed. But a custom so long prevalent that its origin is lost in antiquity, entitles it at least to a hearing. For want of a better, I take the following: Jupiter—"the father of gods and men"—the great Jupiter mentioned in Acts, 14:11-14, of whom the Lycaonians said, "the gods are come down to us in the likeness of men," is reported in heathen mythology to be the son of Saturn, by his wife Ops, or Cybele, of whom Jupiter was born. Saturn had a penchant for devouring all his sons as soon as born. His good wife Ops is related to have secreted this son Jupiter in a cave on Mount Ida in Crete, where he was fed on honey and goat's milk. His care-takers, however, and the Corybantes, upon his father Saturn's approach, frightened him off with the noise of cymbals and drums. Thus the worship of Jupiter came to be accompanied with this noise—the bees joining in this worship by feeding the object of it.

Subsequently it was supposed that in their hilarious flight (swarming), they were performing their part in the worship of the god Jupiter, whom they had nourished. The racket of tin-pails and brass-kettles was the agreeable accompaniment of the Corybantes and other worshippers; thus a joint worship by men and bees was paid to the god. This is an origin of the nonsensical battering of tin-pans and brass-kettles, usually gotten up on the occasion of swarming. Those who make this needless clamor hardly know that in so doing they are paying an act of worship to Jupiter, god of the heathen. Bee-keepers who know how useless this clatter is, call them "heathens," and they seem entitled to be so-called with some show of reason and history.

Belleville, Ont.

Read at the Maine Convention.

### Bee-Keeping for Women.

MRS. L. M. CROCKETT.

Whoever keeps bees must have a real love for the business, and employ all of his leisure, and some of his time when he should be asleep. We all know if we are particularly interested in any one thing, we will think and study upon it until we get it settled in our minds, and we should be as much interested in bees; but it is not so easy settling all the points in bee-keeping. Some think it is just the business for ladies to engage in. It may be if they have no families. We have read accounts where ladies have been successful in agriculture as a

business, but it is not every lady that can hold a plow to break the ground, or follow the team all day to harrow it, and unless we can do a man's work in the field, I think agriculture had better be left for the stronger sex. So in bee-keeping: we can help in many ways, but when the woman with household duties, and a family of small children to assist in bringing up, undertakes the management of 40 or 50 colonies of bees, she must neglect her family or her bees.

I think Dr. J. G. Holland was right when he said the woman that left the care of her family for some other employment, stepped down—for what higher, holier calling can a woman follow than in caring for her family? I would say to the ladies, if your husbands are interested in bee-keeping, interest yourselves in it, and help them all you can, not only in the care of the bees, but by talking over how it is best to prepare for the honey harvest when it comes. We want all things in readiness so there may be no delay. We know we get good ideas from them about our work by talking with them, and sometimes the children can give useful hints. I think we should talk with them. I have great hopes for the coming generation in regard to bee-culture, for I have no idea we shall learn it all in our day.

By industry and perseverance we can overcome great difficulties. We cannot remain idle if we think to keep bees on the improved plans, for there is much to be done if we have only a few colonies, and it not only takes time but money to carry on the business. We must not think anything will do for a hive, or that it is good enough for us. We want the best, put together in the best possible shape, so there will be no danger from leaky hives, and when the bees need attention, be prompt in giving it. If we would have them profitable, we must look after their needs just as much as we would any of our other stock. Sometimes a little care will save a good colony, and how could we employ that time to better advantage or at more profit. Let us try and do our best in the management of our bees, as in everything else, and I believe we shall be successful.

Dexter.① Maine.

For the American Bee Journal.

#### Spider-Plant and Virginia Creeper.

JOHN A. BALMER.

A good deal has been written about this plant, but I do not think that it will ever take a place in the front rank amongst honey-plants. There is no doubt but what it is a great plant to secrete nectar, but the nectar is available to the bees for so short a time each day, that it will not pay to give much space to it on our lands. During the day it presents a woe-be-gone appearance, and looks as if all dried up; about 4 or 5 p. m. it begins to freshen up, and the flowers assume a deeper color; about this time, too, tiny drops of nectar are to be seen

collecting on the younger flowers. It is generally about 6 p. m. before the bees find it, thus giving them only an hour or two to work on it at evening. Sometimes there is a plentiful yield of nectar for an hour or two in the morning, but this is not always certain.

This plant is seen at its best about 7 or 8 p. m., or just as darkness is closing in; it then affords a bountiful harvest for the "humming-bird moths," and numerous other nocturnal winged insects.

Another reason why it will never become popular is the trouble to start it every spring. Seed sown here the last week in April, once transplanted, and finally planted out in the 1st week in June, bloomed the first week in July, or about four weeks after being put out. It blooms until frost—and is a beautiful plant after sundown.

There is an excellent honey-plant which I do not think has ever been brought to the notice of bee-keepers—it is *Ampelopsis Veitchi*. This plant is a hard-wood timber, and a near relative of the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis hederaea*). It is a beautiful rapid-growing climber, provided with short-branched, tendril-like hold-fasts, each branch of which is provided with a sucker or disc, by means of which it holds fast to the surface with which it comes in contact, whether stone, brick or tree-bark. The color of this plant is a light, tender green, flushed with red in summer, and changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. The flowers are very abundant, yet inconspicuous. It will grow in almost any soil, and is perfectly hardy south of the Arctic Circle. The bloom lasts 15 or 20 days, and is roaring with bees all the while. For covering dwelling-houses, barns, or out-buildings, I can conceive of no finer ornament.

Paris, Ills.

#### Exchange.

#### Hiving Bees—An Old Incident.

"Never resolutely defend thyself when they seem to threaten thee," writes old Mr. Butler; and the better to impress that excellent maxim on the mind of the amateur bee-keeper, and convince him how such a course may help him in the direst strait his bungling may bring him to, I will relate to him a marvelous little story told by Thorley, the bee-master, and furnished by him in his "Female Monarchy":

"One of my swarms settling among the close twisted branches of some coddling trees, and not to be got into a hive without more help, my maid-servant, hired into the family the Michaelmas before, being in the garden, very officiously offered her assistance so far as to hold the hive while I dislodged the bees, she being little apprehensive of what followed.

"Having never been acquainted with bees, and likewise afraid, she put a linen cloth over her head and shoulders, concluding that would be a sufficient guard, and secure her from their stings. A few of the bees fell into the hive, some upon the ground;

but the main body of them upon the cloth which covered her upper garments. No sooner had I taken the hive out of her hands, but, in a terrible fright and surprise, she cried out. The bees were got under the covering, crowding up towards her breast and face. When I perceived the veil was of no further use, she at last gave me leave to remove it. This done, a most affecting spectacle presented itself to the view of all the company, filling me with the deepest distress and concern, as I thought myself the unhappy instrument of drawing her into so great and imminent hazard of her life, which now so manifestly lay at stake.

"It is not in my power to tell the confusion and distress of mind I was in from the awful apprehension it raised; and her dread and terror in such circumstances may reasonably be supposed to be much more. Every moment she was at the point of retiring with all the bees about her. Vain thought! to escape by flight. She might have left the place, indeed, but could not the company? and the remedy would have been much worse than the disease. Had she enraged them, all resistance had been in vain, and nothing less than her life would have atoned for the offense. And now to have had that life (in so much jeopardy) insured, what would I not have given?

"To prevent, therefore, a flight which must have been attended by so fatal a consequence, I spared not to urge all the arguments I could think of, and used the most affectionate entreaties, begging her with all the earnestness in my power to stand her ground and keep her present posture; in order to which I gave her encouragement to hope in a little space for a full discharge from her disagreeable companions; on the other hand assuring her she had no other chance for her life. I was, through necessity, constantly reasoning with her, or else beseeching and encouraging her.

"I now began to search among them, now got in a great body upon her breast, about her neck, and up to her chin, for the queen. I presently saw her, and immediately seized her, taking her from among the crowd with some of the workers in company with her, and put them together in the hive. Here I watched her for some time, and as I did not observe that she came out, I conceived an expectation of quickly seeing the whole body quickly abandon their settlement; but, instead of that, I soon observed them, to my great sorrow and surprise, gathering closer together, without the least signal for departing. Upon this I immediately reflected that either there must be another queen, or that the same was returned. I directly commenced a second search, and, in a short time, with a most agreeable surprise, found a second or the same; she strove, by entering further into the crowd, to escape me, which I was fully determined against, and apprehending her without any further ceremony or the least apology, I reconducted her with a great number of the populace into the hive.

And now the melancholy scene began to change, and gave way to one infinitely more agreeable and pleasant.

"The bees presently missing their queen, began to dislodge, and repair to the hive, crowding into it in multitudes, and in the greatest hurry imaginable; and in the space of two or three minutes the maid had not a single bee about her, neither had she so much as one sting, a small number of which would have quickly stopped her breath."

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER-BOX

**Splendid Yield of Honey.**—Mayer & Didier, Marksille, La., on July 16, 1885, write:

The yield of honey this season, in our section of the country, has been very good. We have extracted three times, up to this date, and have measured 300 gallons, or about 3,600 pounds in weight. The average number of hives extracted from was from 20 to 23. This is our first extracting season, and we are yet new in the business.

**Basswood at its Best.**—D. Millard, Mendon, Mich., on July 16, 1885, writes:

Fully 75 per cent. of the bees throughout this section died during the past winter and spring, and what were left were weak, and did not get in good working condition in time for the white clover bloom. Fruit bloom was light, and the early white clover secreted little or no honey. Basswood bloomed abundantly, and is now at its best, and if the weather continues good for a few days, we shall get a good yield.

**Bees Not Doing Well.**—Jarvis Rainey, Forestville, N. Y., on July 20, 1885, writes:

Bees have not done very well in this locality, up to this date. I wintered 63 out of 65 last winter, on natural stores. I do not believe in Heddon's pollen theory. I believe that I have wintered bees better for the last ten years than Mr. H. has; I pay no attention to pollen.

**"Enlist for the War."**—C. F. Greening, Grand Meadow, Minn., on July 20, 1885, says:

I hope that all true bee-keepers will "enlist for the war," on the question of defending their rights, whether it is for 3 years or more.

**Sheep and Bees—The Season.**—D. L. Shapley, Randallsville, N. Y., on July 14, 1885, says:

I fully endorse all that has been written in regard to that Wisconsin bee-suit. My father kept from 80 to 100 colonies of bees until about 1858, when he lost all, and there have not been any bees kept on the farm until I got them three years ago; but sheep have always been kept on the farm in numbers from 5 to 150 or more, and until this suit came up we never heard of thought of such a thing as bees driving sheep from white clover, but always noticed that the bees left the flowers when animals of any kind were grazing near it. I think it the most absurd charge that

could be thought of, but as one or two have said in the BEE JOURNAL, it will be hard to prove the identity of the bees. Bees have stored but little surplus honey so far; there has been only a very few days that they could work on white clover. Basswood is just beginning to blossom a very little, and in about ten days the bees will have an abundance of it to work on, if the weather is such that they can get it. I never saw it budded as full as it is now.

**Bees Harmless as Flies.**—A. L. P. Loomis, Rosendale, Wis., on July 20, 1885, writes:

Any one who is acquainted with bees when gathering honey, know that they are as harmless as flies; they never sting unless driven to it by injury. If sheep were feeding, the bees would simply fly away. A neighbor a few days since, driving through a white clover pasture, stopped his horses twice to discover the cause of the buzzing before he noticed the bees; they simply gave room, and disturbed neither horse nor driver.

**Defense Association.**—T. E. Turner, Sussex, Wis., on July 20, 1885, writes:

I am heartily in favor of the defense association, for, as I live in Wisconsin, I might need help some day, and then if I do not, the general interest of bee-keepers may require such an association. The bee and honey business is slow here this spring. If bees gather enough honey to winter upon, they will do more than is anticipated in this section.

**Almost Unlimited Honey-Resources.**—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa, on July 20, 1885, says:

The honey prospect is very good. We have had a very good bloom of white clover, and now the bees are rolicking in basswood blossoms. I feel quite confident of a reasonable harvest, and prices are going to be remunerative, from the fact that so many lose all, or nearly all, their bees every hard winter. The business is not likely to be overdone. There are fewer bees kept in this locality than there were ten years ago, owing to losses from bad management, and want of success through ignorance; but the honey resources are almost unlimited. It would seem almost impossible to overstock this section.

**Stock Undisturbed by Bees.**—Chas. Follett, Osage, Iowa, on July 16, 1885, writes:

One of my apiaries is located in a calf and pig pasture, and they are undisturbed by the bees, though they eat the grass all around the hives and keep it down. Another apiary is located between a house and barn in the city of Osage, which has 3,000 inhabitants, and the members of the family pass these hives without interruption. A well was drilled 79 feet deep in that bee yard, and none of the workmen were stung. My bees work on white clover from 2 to 6 p. m. This season white clover does not secrete honey until about 11 a. m.

**Rendering Wax.**—Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich., writes as follows:

The following is a description of a wax extractor that I have made and am using to my satisfaction: Make a can of heavy tin, 20 inches deep and 13 in diameter, with tight bottom. Two and one-half inches from the bottom I put in a tin spout, 5 inches from the bottom I solder on several lugs, upon which rests a wire screen securely fastened into a tin rim that can be taken out at pleasure. This leaves a re-

ceptacle 13x15 inches, for old combs, above the screen. This I keep in my extracting room, and as often as it becomes full, I place it on the kitchen stove and pour boiling water through the combs until it commences to run out of the spout, and then I stop up the spout, put on the cover, and the steam is forced up through the combs, and the wax drops through the screen, and the refuse settles to the bottom of the can, except what remains above the screen. When done, the wax can be drawn off into a receptacle containing some hot water, and allowed to cool, and it is ready for use without a second melting. Mr. James Heddon says wax put through his double-refining process shrinks about 10 per cent.; I sent him mine, made in this way last winter, and he said it was so clean that it would not shrink over 4 per cent., and he sent me 48 pounds of thin foundation made from 50 pounds of my wax.

**That Insurance.**—L. N. Tongue, Hillsboro, Wis., on July 18, 1885, writes:

As Mr. Chas. Follett wishes to hear from all in reference to his plan of an Insurance Mutual Bee-Keepers' Association (see page 444), I say no, most emphatically; such an association would kill the Bee-Keepers' Union. Who would wish to pay B's loss in wintering (or from any other cause) when we combine to defend the common right of all against those who would crush a man because he saw fit to engage in apiculture? The Bee Keepers' Union is the right thing in itself. If bee-keepers wish to form a Mutual Insurance, let them do so, but to connect it with the Union—never. The Union has enough on its hands, from present indications. I would call the attention of bee-keepers to the article in the BEE JOURNAL of July 15, on page 435. The Union is not formed any too soon, and every bee-keeper should rally to its support. "In union there is strength. A house divided against itself cannot stand."

[We certainly should not favor an insurance business connected with the Bee-Keepers' Union. The time has hardly come yet, we imagine, for an Insurance separate from the Insurance companies now existing.—ED.]

**Bee-Keeping in W. Virginia.**—J. C. Tanner, Huntington, W. Va., on July 15, 1885, writes:

West Virginia is often called the Switzerland of America, and I believe that it is well named, as I cannot imagine how there could be any grander or finer scenery anywhere than in the mountains of both the Virginias, especially along the Kanawha and New rivers, a distance of nearly 100 miles, where the hills are 2,000 feet high, and upwards, and filled with the best of coal, and clad with the finest timber—the kinds which please the bee-keepers—such as poplar (or tulip as it is often called); also chestnut, linden and sour-wood in abundance; the last three are now in bloom in all the vales and along the base of the mountains, the bloom coming out later and later the higher up on the mountain-sides it is, thereby making the honey season double the usual length when on level ground. Besides the above-named trees, there is a host of other trees, shrubs and flowers too numerous to mention. This is a good, healthy country, with the purest of waters of various kinds, such as sulphur, iron, etc., many of which are noted all over the country. Here a person can sleep in comfort nearly if not every night all summer, and where there are no mosquitoes, nor malaria, as both go together. The best of

land can be bought for from \$1 to \$100 per acre. West Virginia has not run its infancy yet, as regards development, and if Northern people and bee-men knew more about this State and its resources, they would soon take advantage of it. I hope to end my days in the mountains of Virginia or W. Virginia, surrounded with a fine apiary.

**Good Yield of Honey.**—Robert Downs, Naugatuck, ♀ Conn., on July 20, 1885, says :

I am keeping only from 20 to 30 colonies of bees, farming being my principal business; but I am glad to contribute my mite towards defending the bee-keeping interests of our country, for it appears that we certainly do need a Bee-Keepers' Union. The yield of honey thus far this spring has been the best that I ever knew. Sumac is just now beginning to bloom, and if the weather is good, I expect a big yield of honey from it. The honey is very white and nice.

**Bees and Sheep, etc.**—David Rowe, Lime Ridge, ♂ Wis., on July 22, 1885, says :

I have kept from 50 to 150 sheep, and from 50 to 200 colonies of bees for the past 15 years. My pastures are well dotted with white clover, and I do not think that my sheep were ever driven a rod, or even molested by my bees when feeding. As I live 12 miles from Mr. Freeborn, I have been acquainted with both parties for the last 25 years. Mr. F. is known as "the model bee-man," and is always willing to give good advise to beginners. All know that jealousy has something to do in lawsuits. I think that it is to the interest of every man that is handling bees or honey, to put a shoulder to the wheel of defense in this suit. Bees have done well on white clover. Basswood bids fair.

**"Swarm-ity-Swarm."**—Mr. J. O. Shearman, New Richmond, ♀ Mich., on July 18, 1885, writes :

The bees are "rushing" me. Clover is good, and basswood is full and just opening. It is swarm-ity-swarm.

**Good Swarming Season, etc.**—W. D. Wright, (243—410), Knowlersville, ♂ N. Y., on July 17, 1885, writes :

It is certainly the duty of every bee-keeper to help defend the bee and honey interests of the country, by joining the National Bee-Keepers' Union. We must "hold the fort." We have had a good swarming season, and bees are now storing honey moderately.

**Basswood Honey Harvest.**—A. Wicherter, (110—85), Matteson, ♂ Ills., on July 18, 1885, says :

I think that money put into the defense fund is well invested. Last fall I put into my cellar 110 colonies, and I took out 105 of them in the spring. I lost 20 colonies during April and May, by spring dwindling, and sold 2 colonies, thus leaving me 83, one-third of which were good, one-third weak, and one-third very weak, but by the aid of the stronger they were built up before the basswood flow. I hived 17 swarms, and 5 or 6 went to parts unknown. I have extracted about 1,000 pounds of basswood honey, and we are now just in the middle of the bloom; but since yesterday the secretion of nectar has ceased on account of a cool, dry atmosphere, and I think there will be no more honey gathered from it; but we are thankful for what we already have, as the hives are all full of honey and brood, making them as heavy as chunks of lead.

**Wonderful Honey-Yield and Increase.**—G. Wm. Malone, (5—25), Oakley, ♀ Iowa, on July 18, 1885, says :

One can judge of the honey season here in Iowa when I say that I have increased my apiary from 5 to 25 colonies, and have taken 285 pounds of honey, and yet there is 800 pounds more ready to be taken off. I have not bought a bee nor queen this year, but sold one frame of brood on June 1. Linden has just fairly come into bloom. This exceeds my expectations. I will give a full report in due season.

**Honey Season is Good.**—Jno. A. Balmer, Paris, ♂ Ills., on July 18, 1885, says :

We are having a good honey season. My colonies are in good condition, and colonies will average 50 pounds of comb honey each, in this locality. I lost 7 during the past winter, and had 5 left; these I have increased to 14, 9 of which are working in supers. White clover is about past for this year.

**Results of Envy and Ill-Will.**—Jas. McNeill, Hudson, ♂ N. Y., writes :

I am heartily in sympathy with the Bee-Keepers' Union. Persistent Ignorance, which through envy and ill-will refuses to be enlightened, must be combatted at all lengths necessary to overthrow it. Every successful bee-keeper is the object of the ill-will of one or more of his neighbors, who regard him as a sort of usurper of their rights, reaping where he has not sown, and gathering where he has not strewn, and in proportion to their success they are envied, and only a slight provocation is sometimes necessary to make this ill-feeling take the form of open hostility.

### Local Convention Directory.

#### 1885. Time and place of Meeting.

Aug. 25.—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis. at Rock City, Ill. J. Stewart, Sec., Rock City, Ills.  
Sept. 1, 2—W. N. Y. and N. Pa., at Salamanca, N.Y. A. D. Jacobs, Sec., Jamestown, N.Y.  
Dec. 8—10—Michigan State, at Detroit, Mich. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

### The National Bee-Keepers' Union.

#### CONSTITUTION.

**ARTICLE I.**—This organization shall be known as the "National Bee-Keepers' Union," and shall meet annually, or as often as necessity may require.

**ARTICLE II.**—Its object shall be to protect the interests of bee-keepers, and to defend their rights.

**ARTICLE III.**—The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a General Manager (who shall also be the Secretary and Treasurer), whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers. They shall be elected by ballot, and hold their several offices for one year or until their successors are elected and installed; blank ballots for this purpose to be mailed to every member by the General Manager.

**ARTICLE IV.**—The officers shall constitute an Advisory Board, which shall determine what action shall be taken by this Union, upon the application of any bee-keepers for defense, and cause such extra assessments to be made upon all the

members as may become necessary for their defense.

**ARTICLE V.**—Any person may become a member by paying to the General Manager an Entrance Fee of ONE DOLLAR to the Defense Fund, and an annual fee of 25 cents, for which he shall receive a printed receipt making him a member of this Union, entitled to all its rights and benefits. The annual fee shall be due on the first day of July in each year, and MUST be paid within 30 days in order to retain membership in this Union.

**ARTICLE VI.**—Donations of any amount may be made at any time to the Defense Fund, in addition to the entrance and membership fees and the regular assessments made upon the members by the Advisory Board.

**ARTICLE VII.**—The Defense Fund shall be used for no other purpose than to defend and protect bee-keepers in their rights, after such cases are approved by the Advisory Board, and shall only be subjected to Drafts regularly made in writing by the Advisory Board.

**ARTICLE VIII.**—The annual fees paid by the members shall become a general fund, from which shall be paid the legitimate expenses of this Union, such as printing, postage, clerk-hire, etc.

**ARTICLE IX.**—Meetings of this Union shall be held at such times and places as shall be designated by the Advisory Board, or upon the written requisition of ten members.

**ARTICLE X.**—This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all the members at any time.

#### LIST OF MEMBERS AT THIS DATE:

Allen, Ransom.	Jones, George W.
Anderson, Wm.	King, T. Frank.
Angell, C. S.	Langstroth, Rev. L. L.
Baldwin, B. T.	Le Roy, J. W.
Barnes, Wm. M.	Ludkey, Charles.
Baxter, E. J.	Ludlow, K.
Bernschein, Ernst.	Maddox, W. T.
Besse, H. M. D.	Mallory, S. H.
Bitzer, Wm.	Marden, Henry.
Bray, Moses.	Mason, Jas. B.
Brickey, Peter.	Mattoon, Jas.
Buchanan, J. W. & Bro.	McConnell, James.
Burton, L.	McNay, Frank.
Chapman, J.	McNeil, James.
Cheney, H. H.	Miller, Dr. C. C.
Clarke, Rev. W. F.	Miller, Henry.
Connley, John T.	Mills, L. D.
Cook, Prof. A. J.	Minnich, F.
Dadant, Chas.	Minor, N. L.
Dadant, C. P.	Muth-Rasmussen, Wm.
Darby, M. E.	Neison, James A.
Dayton, C. W.	Newman, Alfred H.
Decker, A. A.	Newman, S. M.
Demaree, G. W.	Newman, Thomas G.
Dibbern, C. H. & Son.	Nipe, James.
Dickason, T. B.	Pennoyer, L. A.
Dittmer, Gus.	Peters, Geo. B.
Doolittle, G. M.	Powell, E. W.
Dowas, Robert.	Pray, G. L.
Drane, E.	Rainey, Jarvis.
Dunham, P.	Rey, John.
Dunn, John.	Reynolds, M. G.
Eaglesfield, E. C.	Root, A. L.
Eastwood, L.	Rowe, David.
Feathers, Harvey.	Secor, Ernest.
Flanagan, E. T.	Stephany, D. L.
England, P. J.	Sherman, J. O.
Foert, Charles.	Shirley, W. H.
Forbes, W. E.	Smith, George.
Fordice, E. & Son.	Spady, Jno.
Freeborn, S. L.	Spencer, M. L.
Fruit, W. K.	Stearns, J. R.
Funk, H. W.	Stephenson, H. W.
Furness, Dwight.	Stewart, W. H.
Gander, A. M.	Stolley, Wm.
Green, Charles H.	Storer, E. M.
Greening, C. F.	Talbert, M.
Gresh, Abel.	Thelmann, C.
Grimm, Christopher.	Thompson, Geo. M.
Hatch, C. A.	Tinker, Dr. G. L.
Havens, Reuben.	Tongue, L. N.
Hayhurst, E. M.	Travis, F. W.
Heaton, J. N.	Trimberger, John.
Heddon, James.	Turner, T. E.
Hensley, J. P.	Vanhouven, C. W.
Hettell, M.	Viallon, P. L.
Hill, A. G.	Walton, Col. R.
Hills, Mrs. H.	Webster, H. S.
Hilton, George E.	Whitney, W. V.
Howard, J. B.	Wichert, A.
Hoyle, George H.	Wilkins, Miss Lucy A..
Huse, Wm. H.	Wright, W. D.
Hyne, James M.	Zwiener, H. L.

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell almost any quantity of it.

**WEEKLY EDITION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN  
BEE JOURNAL**

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**THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,**  
PROPRIETORS,  
923 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Weekly, \$2 a year; Monthly, 50 cents.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

**Special Notices.**

**Thos. G. Newman & Son** will publish the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** hereafter. The editorial department will be conducted, as heretofore, by Thomas G. Newman, and the business department by Alfred H. Newman. The firm will do the business of publishing the **BEE JOURNAL**, books and pamphlets, and keep for sale the usual assortment of bee-keepers' supplies.

**Make all Money Orders and Postal Notes payable at Chicago, Ills.**—Some country postmasters insist on making such payable at some sub-station of Chicago, but we want them drawn on the *main office*.

If your wrapper-label reads **JULY 85**, please remember that your subscription runs out with this month. Renew at once, so as not to lose any numbers.

**The National Bee-Keepers' Union** has been formed, for the purpose of defending the rights and protecting the interests of the bee-keepers of America. Every person interested in the pursuit should **at once** send for a copy of the Constitution, voting blank, etc., and become a member. Address "National Bee-Keepers' Union," 925 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

**To Correspondents.**—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

For two subscribers for the Weekly **BEE JOURNAL** (or 8 for the Monthly) for one year, we will present a Pocket Dictionary, and send it by mail, postpaid.

Our rates for two or more copies of the book, "Bees and Honey," may be found on the Book List on the second page of this paper. Also wholesale rates on all books where they are purchased "to sell again."

**Honey and Beeswax Market.**

Office of the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**, Monday, 10 a. m., July 27, 1885.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

**CHICAGO.**

**HONEY**—This week has brought on the market some of the new crop, which is being held at 15c. per lb. for white comb. There is not any comb honey of the crop of 1884 worth mentioning here now. Extracted offerings are rather free; prices are unchanged—5¢ to 7c per lb.

**BEESWAX**—22c for yellow.  
R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

**BOSTON.**

**HONEY**—We quote the following prices: Fancy white comb in 1-lb. sections, 10¢ to 15c.; the same in 2-lb. sections, 15¢ to 18c.; fancy white California 2-lbs., 12¢ to 14c.; Extracted weak, 6¢ to 8c. Sales very slow.

**BEESWAX**—32c lbs. per lb.  
BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

**NEW YORK.**

**HONEY**—We quote: Fancy white clover in 1-lb. sections, 14¢ to 15c.; fair to good white clover in 1-lb. sections, 12¢ to 13c.; fancy white clover in 2-lb. sections, 13¢ to 14c.; fair to good white clover in 2-lb. sections, 11¢ to 12c.; fancy buckwheat in 1-lb. sections, 9¢ to 10c.; fancy buckwheat in 2-lb. sections, 7¢ to 8c.; ordinary grades, no sale. Extracted white clover 7¢ to 8c.; extracted buckwheat, 6¢ to 8c.

**BEESWAX**—Prime yellow, 26¢ to 28c.  
MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS., 34 Hudson St.

**CINCINNATI.**

**HONEY**—The market is quiet with fair demand for extracted, and an abundance of offerings from commission houses and producers. Prices range between 4¢ to 8c. on arrival. There is but little new comb honey in the market, with an occasional demand. Prices nominal.

**BEESWAX**—Is in fair demand with liberal offerings, and brings 24¢ to 26c. on arrival.  
C. F. MUTH, Freeman & Central Ave.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**HONEY**—The market is quiet, there being no shipping demand and not much local trade. There are records of both old and new. One lot of 200 cases of old extracted arrived from San Jose. White to extra white comb, 7¢ to 8c.; dark to good, 4¢ to 6c.; extracted, choice to extra white, 4¢ to 5¢; amber colored, 4¢ to 6c.

**BEESWAX**—Quotable at 24¢ to 26¢—wholesale.  
O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front Street.

**CLEVELAND.**

**HONEY**—Is very dull just now during strawberry time, and although we hold at 14¢ to 15¢ per lb. best white 1-lb. sections, it is merely nominal, as there are no transactions. As soon as our people have satisfied their craving for acid fruits, they take very kindly to nice white honey, and we may look with confidence to a good demand in July, August and September.

**BEESWAX**—Scarce at 28¢ to 30c.  
A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

**KANSAS CITY.**

**HONEY**—No change in prices to note. Shippers and buyers both holding off, with some concessions in favor of buyers. Notwithstanding the short crop reported in California, sales are still being made there at about the same prices as in the spring, and some new honey is quoted there at 4c. for extracted. We quote choice white 2-lb. sections comb at 12c.; 1-lb., 13¢ to 14c. Extracted, 5¢ to 7c.

**BEESWAX**—Weak at 26¢ to 28c.  
CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor. 4th & Walnut.

**Sample Copies** of the **BEE JOURNAL** will be sent **FREE** upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview by sending the names to this office.

We want one number each of the **BEE JOURNAL** of August, 1866—February, 1867. Any one having them to spare will please send a Postal Card. We will pay 50 cents for one copy of each of the two numbers.

**PRESERVE your papers** for reference. If you have not got a Binder we will mail you one for 75 cents, or you can have one **FREE** if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the **BEE JOURNAL**.

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**YOU NEED IT.**—The "Ideal Veil" perfected; it has a glass front, is strong, light, convenient, practical and durable. Do not injure your eyes by using other veils. Try one; you will order more. Only **\$1.00**—post-paid. Address at once. **KANAWHA VALLEY APIARY**, 30Alt Jno. C. Capehart, Supt., St. Albans, W. Va.

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HAVING purchased all the black bees within a radius of 6 miles, I now claim the **LARGEST ITALIAN APIARY** and best location for rearing **FINE QUEENS** in the State. I will continue to sell warranted Queens at the low price of **75 cents** each. Extra selected tested (1885 rearing) **\$1.50** each. Three L-frame Nuclei, every frame filled with brood, with selected tested Queen, **\$3** each.

Address **JAS. WOOD**, North Prescott, Mass.  
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WE ARE now making a specialty of rearing fine **ITALIAN QUEENS**. All Queens are bred from the purest and best of mothers, and the cells built in full colonies. We have one of A. I. Root's very best, selected, tested, imported Queens; also quite a number of very superior home-bred Queens from the apiary of "Cynthia Linswick;" besides this, we have our own original stock, which was built up from Dadant imported stock, and from Queens obtained from several of our best breeders. We are not trying to see how cheaply we can rear Queens, but what **GOOD** ones we can furnish. No Queens will be sent out that would not be used in the home apiary. Single Queen, \$1.00; six for \$5.00; twelve or more, 75c. each. Tested Queens, \$2.00 each. Full colonies, \$5.00 each. Make money orders payable at Flint. Address

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Management of an Apiary for Pleasure  
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Black Eyes, Bells, Burns, Chilblains, Cold Feet, Corns, Coughs, Cholera, Diarrhea, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Dandruff, Dyspepsia, Ear Ache, Felons, Fetal Feet, Freckles, Headache, Hiccough, Hives, Hoarseness, Itching, Inflamed Breasts, Ivy Poisoning, Moles, Pimples, Pilos, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Snoring, Stammering, Sore Eyes, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Sun-stroke, Stings and Insect Bites, Sweating Feet, Toothache, Ulcers, Warts, Whooping Cough, Worms in Children.

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— FOR —  
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The fields are florid with unfading prime;  
From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,  
Mould the round hall or flake the fleecy snow;  
But from the breezy deep the bleas'd inhale,  
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale."

—Homer.

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Bred from my **Best Strains of Italians** and **Albinos**!

Untested Queens.....	each	\$ 1.00
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" "	1 "	10.00
Warranted "	each	1.10
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" "	1 "	11.00
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Descriptive Price-List free. Address all orders to

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N. B.—On a single order for 50 Queens, we will give 10 per cent. discount from the above list.

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For 2 American frames, 13x13 inches.....	\$8.00
For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 "	8.00
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For 2 frames of any size, 13x20 "	12.00
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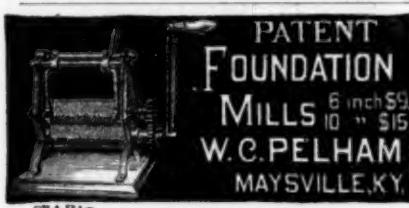
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With European and American orders already received for over 3,000, there is evidence that 1885 with us is not likely to be an idle one. Also that such goods as we make have met the advanced wants of the most advanced bee-keepers in Europe and America.

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My nuclei colonies are in a complete little nucleus hive with 4 frames, so constructed that by removing their outer top-bars, two of them perfectly fit a standard L. frame on the inside. They are in first-class condition, well stocked with Brood and Bees, and will be sent promptly at the following

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